

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Jelly Cake.—2 cups sugar, 4 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 of cream-tartar; bake in layers.

Ginger Cookies.—1 teaspoonful soda, put in a coffee-cup; 2 tablespoonfuls warm water, 2 tablespoonfuls butter or lard; fill up the cup with molasses; mix soft, and bake in a quick oven; roll thin.

Noodles.—1 egg, 1 tablespoonful milk, a little salt; mix hard; roll very thin, dry, roll up, and shave like cabbage; put it in boiling water, stir with a fork; boil 15 minutes; season with butter, salt, and pepper.

Pudding Sauce.—1 cupful cream, 3 cups sugar, 1 egg well beaten, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful cornstarch; boil all together till a thick sirup. Take off the fire, and add grated nutmeg and a glass of wine.

Bread Cake.—Dissolve a teaspoon of soda in a wine-glass of milk; strain it on 3 teaspoonfuls of raised dough; a cup of lukewarm melted butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon; fruit if you like. Work the whole 15 minutes; let it stand 15 minutes before baking.

Floating Island.—Set a quart of sweet milk to boil, then stir into the beaten yolks of 6 eggs, flavor with lemon, and sweeten to taste; whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar, drop a spoonful on the hot custard until it sets; pour the custard in a deep dish, when it is thick enough, and heap the frothed egg upon it.

Apple-Custard Pie.—3 cups stewed apples, 6 eggs, 1 quart of milk; make the stewed apple very sweet, and let it cool; beat the yolks of the eggs light, and mix well with the apple, seasoning with nutmeg only. Then stir in gradually the milk, beating as you go; lastly, add the beaten whites, fill your crust, and bake without cover.

Fried Oysters.—Drain the oysters through a sieve; beat up 2 or 3 eggs; have ready some grated bread or cracker-crumbs; sprinkle some salt and a little pepper over the oysters, then dip each oyster into the egg and bread-crumbs; have the pan hot and clean; put equal portions of butter and lard in the pan. Fry to a nice brown; be careful and not burn.

Spanish Cream.—Boil in 1 pint water 1 ounce of isinglass, until dissolved; strain, and mix with it 1 quart of cream, or good milk; stir it until it comes to a boil; when a little cooked, add the beaten yolks of 6 eggs, a glass of white wine; pour in a dish, sweeten to taste, stir until cold, flavor with lemon or vanilla, put in a form and set in a cool place.

Lemon Cake.—2 cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 1 cup of water, whites of 5 eggs and yolks of 4, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 of cream-tartar; bake in jelly-tins, and spread between the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon and yolks of 2 eggs, beaten, and sugar enough to stiffen. Orange cake may be made in the same way; substituting orange for the lemon.

A Fatal Bet.

The most foolish bet that we ever heard of being made was the one made last Sunday morning in George Shaw's saloon, on Florence Avenue by Michael Hall, that he could drink one quart of whisky within five minutes. Hall had been drinking quite a good deal during the morning and was at the time of betting somewhat intoxicated. The sum bet was only \$10, which fact alone is sufficient to show the condition of the man's mind at the time. A quartmeasure was procured and filled to the brim with whisky, the quality of which, we suppose, was about the same as that generally served in mining-towns of the State.

Hall put the measure of liquor to his mouth, and without taking it from his lips, drank it to its dregs. Before a minute had passed he fell to the floor apparently dead, and in that condition was at once removed to his lodging-house on Helena Avenue. Dr. Brierly was summoned and emetics were given, but without producing the desired result. A stomach-pump was then applied to the man and more than a pint of the liquor was taken from him. For forty-eight hours he was unconscious of what was going on about him. Inflammation of the stomach set in and his sufferings became intense. The ulceration from the inflammation finally, it is believed, perforated his stomach, and on Thursday night about 11 o'clock he died.

Hall was a robust, hard-working young man of only twenty-five years of age. He was a native of Ireland and unmarried.—*Sutro (Nev.) Independent.*

A New Testing Machine.

A testing machine designed by Albert Emery has been set up at Watertown Arsenal. Its delicacy is such that while it pulls apart a five inch bar of iron registering a strain of 722,000 pounds, it breaks a horse-hair and registers a force of two pounds. It crushed a pine block four inches thick and two feet long into a board two inches thick; and then a hen's egg was taken and inclosed in plaster of Paris, with two small holes at each end, and the pressure being applied the contents were forced out of these small apertures at a strain of 32 pounds, and such is the command over the action of the machine that the pressure was stopped in an instant, and the yolk ceased to be expelled, the shell of the egg remaining unbroken.—*New Bedford Standard.*

It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

FARM TOPICS.

TREE PLANTING.—The time is approaching when we should select out our trees for spring planting. The sooner trees are planted in the spring after the ground is in good working order the greater are the chances of future growth and thrift. The young roots will be stronger and better able to furnish food to the young tree during the trying months of August and September.

The man who plants a tree benefits himself and his children after him. He is a public benefactor, and this is so far recognized in some of the New England and far Western States as that rewards are offered for the encouragement of tree planting.

There is in the planting, as in many other things, often times zeal without knowledge. The man who plants a silver-leaved poplar or a honey-locust because of their bright bark, hardy growth and attractive foliage, may live to repent of his folly. A few years since the silver-leaved poplar was a novelty and much sought for, and extensively planted in lawns and about door-yards. The fashion now is to dig them out, and use great diligence, in season and out of season, to destroy them. They, like other curses, when once rooted, are most difficult to remove. The best remedy is not to allow their introduction upon the premises.

In planting trees it is well for the farmer to look to the useful as well as the beautiful. Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, has done a good work in his benevolent efforts to introduce the Catalpa. We do not remember that he has recommended it as a tree for the lawn or door-yard or sidewalk. When standing isolated it has a sprawling growth that renders it unattractive. The hard maple and the elm are its superior for such situations.

There is not a farm in the country but where some spot may be found which would pay better planted in trees than left uncultivated. Many old farms have hillsides and gullied lands and knolls, on which if trees adapted to the soil and exposure were planted the land would be more valuable.

The chestnut will flourish on such spots, and soon furnish a growth of valuable timber and nuts, and prevent further deterioration of the soil, and eventually enrich it.

But there are corners and places on farms that are so situated they are unprofitable for cultivation. Here we should plant the kind of trees that demand rich lands. The walnut and maple repay all labor bestowed. We would suggest that the soft maple is a rapid grower, and a beautiful tree, but it has now an insect enemy in Illinois, where the tree has been extensively planted. This enemy threatens the destruction of this timber in some districts. In this latitude the tree still does well. Trees of slower growth seem to repay the best, as the wood is more valuable, and the tree less subject to attacks from insects.

If farmers in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri have ill-situated, fertile corners of neglected parts of their farms (and who has not?) will this spring before the corn planting time prepare the soil, and plant with the hardy Catalpa, they will find profit in it, and do a good thing for their country. It even resists the frosts of Minnesota, and when planted in good soil, and in groves, it grows tall, erect, and makes a handsome tree, and the timber is more lasting than even the black locust or cedar. Gen. Harrison reported it sound in the stockade at Vincennes during the Indian War, and in 1823 called the attention of farmers at Carthage, O., to its value. The stockade at Vincennes was built by the Spaniards, which must have been before 1800, as then the French the second time came into possession of the Louisiana Territory, or it may have been antecedent to 1762.

Mr. Barney gives numerous instances where in Ohio and Illinois groves of 12 or 16 years' growth furnish excellent posts for fencing, and some are large enough for railroad ties.

We add the following, from the pen of E. E. Barney:

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

Plant in seed bed, in good mellow soil, when the ground is fit for corn planting, in rows two or three feet apart, and six inches apart in the row. If all germinate, thin out to one foot in the row and replant. At the end of one or two years transplant into well prepared ground, four feet apart each way. If any tree is crooked or defective, cut down close to the ground, even when three or four years old. It will shoot up a straight stalk and grow rapidly. Keep the ground clean and cultivate carefully two or three years, after which they will need little attention. In from six to ten years, according to growth, cut out each row. Of the various uses that may be made of the cuttings, is a post and rail fence, using the larger ones for posts, and the smaller, cut in ten or twelve feet lengths, for rails; or cut into six feet lengths, splitting the larger ones into two or four pieces, sharpen one end and drive in the ground four or more inches apart. Spike the smallest in whole lengths on top. Either of these modes will make a fence for a lifetime.

In from 20 to 25 years, or even earlier, it may be desirable to thin out more of the trees. By this time the large ones will be 16 inches in diameter, stump high. I have a common Catalpa over 16 inches, 19 years, and a Speciosa over 16 inches in 21 years. Two lengths of eight feet each, cut from the tree, and split or sawed in the middle, will make four railroad ties, which can be used placing the rounded side down, and thus give a broader face for the rail. One or two more cuts of eight feet each

can probably be had from the same tree; these flattened on the sides will make one or two ties more. It may be more profitable to let as many trees to the acre grow as can be sustained. Aside from its wonderful power to resist decay, there is no more valuable timber for cabinet work and inside finish of dwellings. It seasons quickly, keeps its place, can be used for any purpose for which white walnut or cork pine can be used, and takes a finer finish and brighter polish than either.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

HONEY BEES WORKING AGAINST TIME.—"If not afraid of them one can handle bees as safely as they can handle chickens, but attempt to drive them and they will drive you," said Wm. Fenner, of West Henrietta, N. Y., at a session of the Western New York Farmers' Club. To transfer the busy workers from one hive to another Mr. Fenner first blows a little tobacco smoke among them to excite them; in this condition they fill themselves with honey and will not sting. He approves of movable comb hives, because when the frame is filled with honey it is easily removed and returned to the hive. By means of an extractor he had relieved combs of their honey, replaced frame and comb in the hive, and had it refilled in two days. His experience is that bees will make more honey in large boxes than small ones. In regard to the quantity of honey from one stock, Mr. Fenner considers the pretense of 300 pounds from a hive a fraud, as one queen has to lay all the eggs, and the idea that she can propagate bees enough to make so much honey is, in his opinion, absurd. Mr. Smith, of Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., who keeps many bees and makes much honey, has discarded side-boxes, using top-boxes entirely. He also employs foundation comb, by which means drones are avoided in surplus boxes. As it takes 20 pounds of honey to one pound of comb, foundation comb is of great economy. Bees spared the labor of making comb gain many shining hours. Mr. Smith has had a set of surplus boxes filled and capped in three days.

Mr. Burch, a member of the National Bee-keepers' Convention, says that 100 colonies of bees are as many as can be profitably kept in one locality, and will furnish one person with employment where the extractor is exclusively used for at least 150 days' work out of each year. One hundred colonies arranged for the extractor, with an extra set of combs, stocked with Italian bees in movable hives, represent about \$1,000. Suitable appliances for carrying on the business will cost \$500 more. This estimate includes ground for a bee-yard, a house for storing honey in summer and protecting bees in winter, and all necessary appurtenances. The interest, taxes and insurance thereon will amount to about 10 per cent., or \$150; the labor, at \$2 per day, adds \$300 more. Such an apiary, according to Mr. Burch's experience, will give an annual yield of 5,000 pounds extracted honey. But little increase of stock is secured when the extractor is exclusively used—enough perhaps to cover losses in wintering. According to the above estimate, in which Mr. Burch claims to have avoided extremes, the retail cost of producing honey is 9 cents per pound. In seasons when honey is very plentiful 100 hives will exceed 5,000 pounds; yet in three years out of four the yield will bring it down to about the average price.

No Use to Him.

An old-fashioned citizen of Detroit who has been having a fireplace put in his house yesterday called on a dealer in wire goods and said:

"My wife has been teasing me for a whole week to call and look at what she calls a spark arrester for our new fireplace. What is the darned thing, and what good is it?"

The dealer brought out one, showed how it fitted around the grate and asserted that no fire could reach the carpet through it.

"Don't want one; wouldn't take it as a gift," was the decided reply.

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter enough. If I'm sitting on the lounge and want to throw a quid of tobacco into the fireplace I've got to get up and move that blamed thing away or else let down a window from the top. Spark arresting be hanged! I put that fireplace in for solid comfort!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Has honesty fled out of this country?" asks the New York Tribune. Not at all, Mr. Reid, not at all. He's down in Missouri lecturing just now, but letters addressed to him at the Hawk-Eye office will reach him, just the same as though he was at home.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

The boy who was getting a little too large to enjoy the flattery of his mother's sisters, said he had got "sycophants" long ago.

The Value of Time.

As in a fire, the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been the standard remedy. The positive cures it has effected are numbered by thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale. Its reputation is the result of superior merit. If the disease has extended to the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used with the Catarrh Remedy. These two medicines will speedily cure the most stubborn case of catarrh. See the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of over 900 pages. Price, \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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